

July 10, 1968

E 6363

paper this morning that auto insurance rates were going up 7.9 percent in the Cleveland area. This rate increase was brought about by the action of a Cincinnati insurance rating board and directly affects the rates paid by 100,000 Greater Cleveland motorists.

This latest increase is just one in a long series of rate increases over recent years. These continual burdensome rate increases have convinced the American people and the Congress that something is drastically wrong with the present system and operation of auto insurance in America.

A little earlier this year, on May 22, the Congress passed a law authorizing the Department of Transportation to make a study and review of the operation of our present auto insurance system with the purpose in mind of making recommendations for the overhaul and improvement of the system.

Unfortunately, although the study has been authorized, no money has been provided yet. The administration is asking for \$2 million for the study to be done in 2 years. I am requesting the House Appropriations Committee to take immediate action to insure that the study is funded this year.

In addition, I am contacting the Secretary of Transportation and requesting that, through an immediate application of resources, the study be completed within a year, so that action to improve the auto insurance system can be taken in the near future.

The American people, who are enduring auto insurance rate increases every few months, cannot wait 2 years for a study to be completed. Action is needed now, today, before the system becomes any more burdensome.

**"BODY BY FISHER" MARKS
60TH YEAR**

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1968

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, on July 22, 1968, Fisher Body Division of General Motors Corp., will celebrate 60 years of craftsmanship in the automobile industry.

Since its founding in Detroit in 1908, the famous "Body by Fisher" trademark has appeared on more than 100 million car bodies. From the start, the Fisher founders envisioned high quality craftsmanship as the key to success.

Throughout its history, this Michigan-based organization has pioneered many important developments in passenger safety and comfort.

Today, there are more than 95,000 men and women employed at 34 Fisher body plants in 11 States across the country. The headquarters of the division is located at the General Motors Technical Center in Warren, Mich.

Together, Fisher body plants cover more than 35 million square feet of space for fabricating, assembly and engineering operations. They are located in De-

troit, Flint, Grand Blanc, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Livonia, Pontiac, Tecumseh, and Willow Run, Mich.; Cleveland, Euclid, Hamilton, Lordstown, Mansfield and Norwood, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Marion, Ind.; McKeesport, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Janesville, Wis.; Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.; Van Nuys, Calif.; and Tarrytown, N.Y.

During 1967, total payrolls and local purchases at Fisher body plants across the country added \$1.3 billion to the Nation's economy.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure many of my colleagues will want to join in paying tribute to the outstanding achievements of the Fisher Body Division on its 60th anniversary on July 22.

CUBA FOR CUBANS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1968

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of our colleagues to an article appearing in the June 29 issue of the Washington Daily News, page 10, headed "ABM No Defense Against Cuba." In the light of these revelations, it is apparent that Cuba continues to constitute a major threat to the security of the United States. Not only are the military implications grave, but the financial burden to the American taxpayer is most alarming, particularly at this time with the difficulty in the national economy.

So long as the Castro government and the Soviet buildup continues in Cuba, there will be a real threat to the peace and security of the hemisphere. With a democratic government in Cuba, these countries need not have any fear.

But from where is this democratic government to come? What of the Cubans themselves? The thousands of refugees that swell the population of Florida and other parts of our country know the reality of the Castro threat and they desire to remove this tyranny and the stain of communism from their homeland. As loyal Cubans they wish to make this removal a Cuban venture.

Foremost in the arguments for such a move is the knowledge that there is unification among the Cuban refugees and approval of the underground fighters in Cuba.

I have a proclamation issued on June 20, 1962, in Havana, and signed by the major groups of the underground now fighting in Cuba. The signers of this proclamation represent 45,000 underground fighters. That these groups are genuine can be attested by the fact that 75 of their members were identified and have been since murdered by Castro.

This proclamation pledges the support of the underground and offers the provisional presidency to Mario Garcia Kohly, leader of the United Organizations for the Liberation of Cuba. It begs him to form a government in exile.

Senor Kohly's group is a union of 96 Cuban refugee groups embracing about 118,000 refugees. The program of the

group is contained in a document entitled "Message to the People of Cuba."

I believe this should be called to the attention of the Members, since the various proposals dealing with a government in exile have all been rejected because of the supposed lack of unity between the refugees and the underground.

These documents reflect a high degree of union among a minimum 118,000 refugees and 45,000 underground fighters. This seems to be a significant unification, and one worthy of serious consideration by our Government. I believe that selection of a leader is a matter to be decided by the Cubans themselves. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that only by the free selection of their own leader can the Cuban refugees hope to remain united in their determined effort to restore liberty to their enslaved homeland. It is very obvious that they have made their selection in Senor Mario Garcia Kohly.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot sidestep or explain away popular sentiment, nor can we any longer evade the issue of the necessity for the restoration of a free Cuba. Only by restoration of an anti-Communist government in Cuba can the threat to such countries as Bolivia, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and all of Latin America be removed.

Our Government has delayed long enough and must now give serious consideration to the recognition of the exile government of Senor Mario Garcia Kohly and the Cuban military junta, which has been formed at the request of, and selected by, the free Cubans themselves.

The news account, the proclamation, Senor Kohly's address, and the release of the Knights of Malta, follow:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Daily News, June 29, 1968]

**PROTECTION AGAINST CHINESE MISSILE, BUT
ABM NO DEFENSE AGAINST CUBA**

(By Mike Miller)

As currently designed, the Sentinel Anti-Ballistic Missile system could protect the U.S. against missiles fired from Red China 6000 miles away—but not from any missiles that might be fired from Cuba 90 miles away.

That's what Army officials have told the House Defense Appropriations Sub-committee, according to testimony the Sub-committee made public today.

Lt. Gen. A. D. Starbird said Sentinel would not defend against potential missile threats from Cuba because "it would not have the over-all country-wide coverage that you can get by looking out (by radar) and catching the missile coming in from a long distance."

Nor are there any other U.S. defensive systems to stop a missile attack from Cuba. In response to Subcommittee inquiries, the Army supplied this statement for the record of the hearings:

"The Army has no active defense today against a missile aimed at the United States from Cuba once the missile is launched."

The Army added that an additional Spartan missile site with accompanying radar installations at an undisclosed location "would be required to protect Florida against Cuban-based ballistic missiles."

But no plans were disclosed to provide that additional site.

The Spartan will be the long-range missile of the Sentinel system. A shorter-range defensive missile will be known as the Sprint.

There have been no confirmed reports of strategic offensive missiles in Cuba since 1962 when the late President John F. Kennedy

July 10, 1968

successfully demanded removal from the island of imported Soviet missiles. But Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D., Fla.) raised the possibility during the recent hearings of a recurrence of the 1961 crisis.

Scientists estimated in 1962 that the missiles in Cuba could hit the U.S. mainland less than five minutes after launching.

Gen. Starbird also said Sentinel would have only limited effect against the Fractional Orbital Bombardment System Russia is reported to be developing. FOBS would approach the U.S. on a low trajectory designed to cut down radar warning time.

Gen. Starbird said it would be possible to design Sentinel to defend against both FOBS and missiles fired from Russian submarines off the U.S. coast. But this would require more ABMs than currently planned, the Army said.

The Defense Department has said there will be 15 to 20 missile batteries in the \$5.5 billion Sentinel system. Thirteen potential sites are being surveyed, the closest to Cuba being the Albany, Ga., area. Sentinel is scheduled to become fully operational in five or six years.

PROCLAMATION

In a certain place in the city of Havana, Cuba, on the 20th day of the month of June 1962, and made mandatory by the agreement taken by the signers of this document, we proceed to draw the same. This agreement will be signed by the directors of each organization as the circumstances will permit.

The agreements taken heretofore and ratified in this document are the following:

1. The directors of the clandestine organization Christian Civic Military Junta, which was organized on the 24th of August 1960, after having brought about the unification of nine other organizations who were fighting in the underground against the communism established in our country, make another patriotic advance in obtaining the incorporation in this organization of the remaining six organizations which have signed this document.

2. We, the signers of this document, responsibility state that in so doing we have pledged the unity of the major organizations existing within Cuba.

This union of organizations consists of approximately 45,000 men and women. Apart from the 90 per cent of the citizens who are against the regime which tyrannizes our country, there may be some small groups which, while they deserve our complete respect because of their love of country and the courage they have shown in the struggle, are not effectively organized.

3. We, the signers of this document, hereby state that we do not recognize any representative of these organizations operating in exile, leaving our militant men to their own struggle.

4. We make one exception to paragraph 3 above of this document, the foreign-based representative of the Christian Civic Military Junta, Col. Jose Pineiro Paez.

5. We designate as command in chief inside Cuba, Col. (deleted), who will at all times take whatever measures he deems best to accomplish the overthrow of the Communist regime, and who will report to the signers of this document as circumstances permit.

6. In accordance with the information in the possession of the signers of this document, and especially so because of the reports furnished by the foreign-based representative of the Christian Civic Military Junta, Col. Jose Pineiro Paez, we make the following special agreement which states:

SPECIAL AGREEMENT

The signers of this document, who represent the organizations which signed the body of this document and which represents the majority union of all the major organizations who are fighting inside of Cuba, agree and accept that Sr. Mario Garcia Kohly oc-

cupy the provisional presidency of our country during the struggle against communism which tyrannizes it, as well as during the period following liberation.

7. It is agreed by the signers of this document to recognize as the only foreign based representative of the unity inside of Cuba, hereinafter to be known by the name of Christian Civic Military Junta, Col. Jose Pineiro Paez, to whom this Document will be sent, through whatever secure means are available to us, with a request that he make this document known, omitting the names of the signers in order to protect the lives of the signers, and to specially advise Sr. Mario Garcia Kohly, of the decision taken by the signers with an appeal to his patriotism to accept this honorable mission and assure him of our heartfelt desires that he may be able to quickly obtain the necessary support so that we start the final struggle for the liberation of our country, at which time we will proclaim on our soil the establishment of a provisional government under his direction.

8. The signers of this union of organization will append their signatures on the reverse side of this page.

LIST OF SIGNERS

Christian Civic Military Junta, signed by the Commander-in-Chief; Anti-Communist Youth of America, the national director; Revolutionary Air Forces, national director; Democratic Christian Movement, national director; Revolutionary Recuperation Movement, national director; Free Workers of Cuba, national director; and the Anti-Communist Movement of the People, national director.

MARIO GARCIA KOHLY'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF CUBA, AUGUST 1962

I listened to Fidel Castro's hypocritical speech in which he said, "Arms * * * arms for what?" from within the prison bars where I had been taken that same afternoon, accused of the terrible crime of having refused to cooperate with the "26 of July revolution," a movement I considered too Communist and felt, therefore, my duty to combat. Three days later I was able to escape to the United States due to the disorder prevalent during those first days of January of 1959.

I think it is important to stress this point, in view of the arrival to the North American shores of so many last-minute so-called "repentants." About 6 months had gone by, when the first disillusioned Castro follower, convinced of the treason to the people of Cuba perpetrated by the Castro brothers, came to Florida. I am referring to Col. Pedro Diaz Lanz, commander in chief of the rebel air forces (an old personal friend of mine). Upon his arrival, he found that we were already conspiring in Miami. After many conferences held in my home in Coral Gables, a small group of us began work to create the first organized anti-Communist force. In those days, the American people, and why deny it, even the greater part of the Cuban people, still believed in Castro's promises, and our work was very difficult. We were even badly looked upon by the local authorities, and harassed by the "barbudos," who about the time ran about the streets of Miami as if it were an extension of Havana.

Little by little other Cubans began to arrive, and our organization grew; we had conferences, press meetings, and began to create an anti-revolutionary, anti-Communist feeling in exile. When our efforts seemed about to crystallize, I came to Washington on the 10th of June, 1960, to arrange to obtain economic help with which to obtain arms and launch a strong invasion, to put an end to the Communist regime. In Washington, I heard many encouraging statements and promises of help, messages of hope, which I was to pass on to our compatriots in exile. The U.S. presidential elections were close at

hand and this made my work all the more difficult. Neither of the two great political parties appeared to have an interest in taking the initiative in declaring Castro's mismanagement of the Cuban Government, "an enemy of democracy," and there were many who thought there was the possibility of "coexistence" with Castro.

But about this time an unexpected event totally changed the destiny of our beloved country.

The arrival in the United States of a group of men, who until a few days before their arrival as political refugees, had been praising and even actively participating in the anti-American, anti-democratic, anti-judicial, and anti-Cuban measures of Castro's and Miro Cardona's government. With them also arrived, the famous theory of the ex-Ambassador of the United States to Cuba, Mr. Phillip Bonsal, who popularized "Fidelismo without Fidel" and coined the phrase of the "betrayed revolution." From that moment on, only those "last-minute repentants," founders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, and later, the Revolutionary Council, were able to obtain the friendly ear of the State Department and the CIA.

The true anti-Communist Cubans fell into disgrace. We were all labeled "Batistianos" (even though we were not), as if this were the worst and most offensive accusation, as if we carried on our foreheads the mark of Cain, or as if all of us were responsible for "the imaginary 20,000 deal," with which the communistic propaganda of "the 26th of July" tried to stain the good name and destroy the morale of the honorable national Cuban Army, the only bulwark of our nation against the Marxist intentions of the Castro brothers.

However, we did not give up our efforts to liberate the fatherland which these so-called "last minute repentants" tried to maintain under Communist subjugation, assuming all the rights to form the "exclusive club of patriots" wherein, the only ones who could participate, were those who only a short time ago, had dishonored the sacred memory and patriotic ideals of Marti. Of the Republic which had been founded with so many sacrifices and such lavish heroism by the Maceos, the Calixto Garcia, Agramonte, and Cespedes, and so many other great patriots, to turn Cuba into a sad appendage of despotic Soviet Russia.

After the fruitless invasion of the 17th of April, which could really be called "the betrayed invasion," 90 organizations or anti-Communist groups, united around the political, economic, and social platform, which during my almost 3 years as an exile in Washington, I had been developing. Thus was created the first union or force of large anti-Communist sectors under the banner of the United Organizations for the Liberation of Cuba. This platform has as its fundamental basis, the return to the 1940 Cuban Constitution, which is an example, without equal, of liberty and true democracy—absolute respect for the rights of man as guaranteed by our constitution, such as the pursuit of happiness, economic well-being, freedom of expression, of reunion, and equality of all men before the law. We call for breaking of relations with the Communist countries and reestablishment of relations with all free governments; absolute respect of international treaties and obligations; respect of private property; absolute freedom of worship; reorganization of political parties and prompt elections supervised by the Organization of American States, as a guarantee of our confidence in the good sense of the democratic and Christian principles of our people; who will repudiate without any doubt, in a free election, all Marxist, anti-Cuban and anti-Christian theories.

Although we have made studies and great preparations, which have been continued, we cannot speak here about military mat-

ters with which to put an end to communism in Cuba. We have always considered that success will be ours and in the not too distant future, we will return to our beloved country. It was not enough, therefore, to dedicate our sleepless hours and our efforts to the overthrow of Castro, it was necessary also to think about the future of Cuba, destroyed, vandalized, bankrupt and bled white, by these traitors who had brought Cuba to ruin. I put this responsibility equally on the Castros and the Cardonas, who sold our country to the Sino-Russian Communists as well as on the "last minute repentant exiles," who with their music of "a betrayed revolution" and their aberrations of being the only ones capable of directing the liberation movement, in spite of the total repudiation by most of the exiles, delayed the true revolution. We cannot, upon returning to Cuba, begin to improvise formulas, study plans, make promises and ask for votes of confidence, as Castro did. For these reasons the United Organizations for the Liberation of Cuba have accepted, along with the authorities of this country, our plans and studies for the economic transformation of Cuba which will make our country one of the most prosperous of the Americas.

Here are the salient points of our programs, which, for obvious reasons, cannot be stated in great detail:

We have prepared a budget of \$1.5 billion which will be obtained in an advance on the sugar differential and which will be distributed in the following manner:

1. Emergency assistance (\$50 million): To take care of the victims of this Communist imposed civil war. These funds will be used to obtain and distribute, food, medicines, clothing and to lend assistance to the people of Cuba, including temporary housing.
2. Public works program (\$200 million): These funds will be immediately used in the reconstruction of roads and bridges, creating immediate work in all the six provinces.
3. Public education (\$100 million): We will establish in all rural areas, high schools, technical schools as well as a university in each province. The school must come to the people, they cannot be asked to come to Havana to obtain their education. Preferential attention will be given in this program to vocational schools.
4. Modernization of the Cuban sugar industry (\$100 million): We must not forget that Cuba is predominantly a producer of sugar. Our Government will establish a credit of \$100 million to be employed in the modernization of our first industry through the extension of credit facilities to the "colonos" (independent sugar cane growers) and to the "hacendados" (owners of sugar mills) whose properties have suffered greatly due to the Communist occupation of Cuba and which are today in great need of repairs. It is necessary, it is imperative, that Cuba may be able to compete in the future world market, and only with a total modernization, can we hope to sell our sugars at a competitive price in the world market and pay the decent salaries which our Cuban workers are entitled to receive.
5. Construction of hotels and promotion of tourism (\$50 million): It has been said, and truly so, that tourism was the second largest money crop in Cuba, second only to sugar. After the defeat of the Communist "Barbudos," there is no doubt that hundreds of thousands of tourists will come to Cuba to see the transformation of a Communist satellite into a civilized nation. We will need many hotels in which to lodge this great flood of tourism which will favor our incipient economy greatly.
6. The People's Bank (\$300 million): This bank will be different from any bank in the world. It shall constitute a risk which the Government of Cuba shall assume, based on the good faith of our people. I believe in the good faith of the Cuban people. This

bank will serve, so that those persons, those thousands of honest Cubans with good reputations with considerable knowledge and training, and a desire to live with dignity, may obtain credit to establish themselves in small industry or business, even though they may be lacking in the usual guarantees demanded by the commercial banks for this type of operation. This bank will lend \$50 to \$100 to a humble peasant, whose only aspiration is to purchase a pushcart from which to sell fruits and vegetables, or \$5,000 to \$10,000 to a small business man who wishes to operate a grocery store, a shoe store or a small general store. No longer will Cubans with initiative fall into the hands of the moneylenders or depend upon political appointments in order to obtain the means of supporting their families.

The Peoples' Bank will create, in Cuba a new class of small merchants and industrialists and will give employment and the means of earning a livelihood to those Cubans who have been forgotten by our governments and our capitalists. This will be the future middle class of Cuba, the greatest bulwark against Communist penetration. To implant this ideal we will be dedicated without rest.

7. The land bank (\$500 million): The agrarian reform established by the Castros constitutes, in our opinion, a theft and a cruel fraud perpetrated upon the Cuban farmers. We cannot accept that one Cuban's farm should be taken away from him, to promise it, or give it to another. This is exactly what Castro has done. Therefore, we will establish the Land Bank with a credit of \$500 million so that the Government, through this bank, may acquire sufficient vacant land to parcel into lots and sell on long-term credit to the Cuban farmer. Under this plan, the farmers will receive land and they will own the titles to their property, titles which Castro promised them and never gave them.

8. The capitalist manifesto (\$200 million): One of our greatest preoccupations will be the industrialization of Cuba and the creation of great sources of work. Here we will develop great sources of employment instead of just work. To this end and to make the workers and the people of Cuba coparticipants in the wealth of the national production, we shall establish an official institution directed by delegates from each of the bank members of the Cuban Clearing House and a delegate from the National Bank of Cuba. This institution will have as its objective the study of every projected new industry requiring investment of Cuban capital, and may participate through the purchase of the common stocks in any of the new enterprises, up to 50 percent of the capital required. The main concern of almost all foreign industrialists and investors is the fear of expropriation of their industries or investments as has happened in Cuba, Mexico, and Brazil. We believe that our plan will help to vanquish these false fears, insofar as the future Cuba, for once they know that through this institution the Cuban people themselves, being coparticipants, will become their best defense against any attempt of expropriation on the part of any future government in our country. With the creation of this institution, we expect to attract thousands of new industries which will bring employment and prosperity to our citizens. Our plan does not end here. This plan might be called the "capitalist manifesto" in opposition to the "Communist manifesto" of Karl Marx, which preached the destruction of capitalism as the only means to bring happiness to the people. The shares of this bank will not be the property of the Government. We are not creating a state monopoly, these shares will be sold exclusively to the people of Cuba. They will be sold with the same right to pay for the shares subscribed, with the same facilities which, before Castro, they were able to

buy a house under an FHA plan; that is, on long terms, and with the added advantage of being able to receive dividends on the shares subscribed, including the unpaid balance. In this manner, each Cuban will be able to subscribe to, and in the future be the absolute owner of, a number of shares which represent the Cuban participation in all the industries of the country. These shares will be, and will constitute, a safeguard for the aged, as assistance in times of need, and of pride in the possession of a share of the national wealth. For this purpose as we have stated, we will devote \$200 million which will be doubled by the foreign investments in Cuba, allowing the immediate creation of new industries with a value of \$400 million. As these shares are subscribed and paid for, new financing of other industries can take place.

If we have extended ourselves in the explanation of our "capitalist manifesto," which distributes the national wealth amongst all of the Cubans, based on sound capitalist principles, and we have extended ourselves in talking about the "land bank," to help the Cuban farmer, those farmers who have been so villainously fooled by the Castro's Communists with their unfulfilled promises, if we have gone into great detail in the exposition of "the people's bank," yes, the bank of the people of Cuba, we are not offering any excuses. We want the people of Cuba to understand well, that very much to the contrary of wanting to turn back the hands of the clock of time to the Cuba of yesterday, we want to carry to Cuba the true revolution, the one she desires, which she never had, the revolution to redeem the Cuban people from economic dependency, to bring the economic independence which will permit them to live proudly as Cubans.

We want the man of the new Cuba to be a cultured man, prepared to develop the mission which destiny has reserved for him in the history of the Americas. Therefore, our reasons, to establish specialized schools.

The reason we will establish "the people's bank," is so that the Cuban people, with their capacity for bettering their condition in life, will never again be pariahs searching after small Government jobs, depending on political sergeants or selling their votes—that sacred right guaranteed under our Constitution. We do not want to see the farmer of the future, living, like they have lived until the present, almost like slaves, without a small piece of land and always so mistreated. No, we want the Cuban farmer to feel proud of being a "guajiro," we want him to be the owner, the real owner, of the land he works. But we also want him to work it with the pride of knowing that if the Cuban nation has helped him, through "the land bank," he has paid with the sweat of his brow for this little piece of land, which he purchased honorably, and did not steal, as Castro forced him.

"The capitalist manifesto," too complicated and extensive to detail here, we believe, will solve, once and for all, the lack of employment, that "chronic sickness" of Cuba. It will attract an unlimited number of new industries and new capital to our beloved land, and will make each Cuban a coowner in this great new national wealth.

We want to see a Cuba without unemployed, a Cuba with the highest salaries of Latin America, and, while it is true that we will return all foreign properties confiscated to their legitimate owners, they will be obliged by law to pay to the Cuban worker the same salaries which they pay to their nationals in their own country. I am referring specifically to the telephone company, the electric light and power companies and to those so-called Cuban companies which were only exploitation capital firms. They will not be able to charge higher rates for their services in Cuba in comparison to their charges in their own countries. They will also have to pay the Cuban employees the

July 10, 1968

same wages or salaries which employees or workers of the same category receive in the United States. Cuba will never again be a "factory" of low wages and high prices. There will be work for all, employment for all and a new standard of life.

We do not want to return to Cuba as "avenging angels." We recognize the errors of the past. We wish to return to Cuba as the creators of a new Cuba, a new nation. The United Organizations for the Liberation of Cuba will accomplish this and Cuba will be free of Castro and of Communists.

PRESS RELEASE OF KNIGHTS OF MALTA

Whereas the Knights of Malta recognize the alarming aspects and implications involved in the Washington Daily News article of June 29th, 1968, (p 10) entitled "A.B.M. No Defense Against Cuba", to wit:

1. That it will take 5 or 6 years for the United States to complete an A.B.M. defense against a sneak missile attack from Cuba, and

2. That such a defense would cost about 5 Billion Dollars, representing a severe burden on the American economy at this crucial time, and

Whereas the Knights of Malta recognize that the President-in-exile of Free Cuba, Mario G. Kohly has established a program for the restoration of democratic rule to Cuba, a program which in no way affects our existing agreements regarding Cuba, particularly the Kennedy-Khrushchev Agreement of 1962, and

Whereas it would immensely benefit the United States of America to have in Cuba a government which is Christian, democratic, free-enterprise in philosophy, and friendly to the United States, rather than one, such as the present regime, which is Atheist, tyrannical, regimented, and subservient to Moscow,

Therefore the Knights of Malta have resolved:

1. That President Mario G. Kohly and the Cuban Military Junta represent the legitimate aspirations to freedom of the People of Cuba.

2. That recognition of the Free Government of Cuba in Exile is in the best interests of the United States of America, and free men everywhere.

3. That the Knights of Malta extend their full recognition and support, consistent with law, and highest standards of honor and morality, to President Mario G. Kohly and the Cuban Military Junta, and to his program for the re-establishment of liberty and Constitutional Government to Cuba.

GENERAL SIKORSKI: SOLDIER, STATESMAN

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1968

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago a great Polish soldier and statesman, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, was killed when his airplane crashed into the sea off Gibraltar.

The tragedy occurred on July 6, 1943, when the general was enroute to England while serving as Polish Prime Minister and Commander in Chief of the Polish Armed Forces in exile.

General Sikorski had a long and brilliant career in the service of his country, as has been well detailed in the following article from the July 3 edition of the Am-Pol Eagle, published in Buffalo, N.Y.:

GENERAL SIKORSKI—A GREAT SOLDIER AND STATESMAN

On July 6th 1943 General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armed Forces in exile, was killed when the plane, which was to carry him to England crashed into the sea near Gibraltar.

Twenty-five years ago the Polish nation and the cause of the United Nations suffered the most grievous loss of General Sikorski—statesman and outstanding leader of the Second World War. He owed his position to his noble character, his energy in all his actions.

He was born in 1881, at a time when Poland did not exist in European politics. Her name had been blotted out from the map and she was partitioned between Russia, Austria and Germany. The Polish nation, however, never accepted such a situation and towards the end of the 19th century Sikorski's generation believed as firmly as previous generations had in an ultimate liberation of Poland. Maybe the younger generation, in whose political life Sikorski took an active part believed in it more sincerely and more strongly before the outbreak of the First World War, hoping the fight between her three oppressors would bring freedom to the Polish nation.

Sikorski studied civil engineering at the Polytechnic Institute at Lvov. Long before the First World War, Sikorski had already begun his military studies. He was one of the organizers of the underground forces formed in those parts of Poland which had been occupied by the Austrians. At the outbreak of war in 1914, a National Committee was formed in Cracow which soon afterwards led to the organization of the Legions of Joseph Pilsudski, and in that Committee, thirty-three-year-old Colonel Sikorski became chief of the military department and acted with dynamic energy.

After the war, Sikorski occupied an important position in the organization of the Polish State. He fought for the liberation of Lvov and Przemyśl in 1919 and in the Polish-Russian war of 1920 gaining great popularity in Poland as an outstanding soldier. During the Russian offensive against Warsaw, he commanded the Northern Army winning one of the decisive battles of the war. During the post-war period Sikorski became the Chief of the General Staff.

In 1922 Sikorski was named Prime Minister. After the coup d'etat by Marshal Pilsudski in 1926, Sikorski severed his relationship with Marshal Pilsudski and his party. While this political group was in power, Sikorski remained in opposition. The catastrophe of 1939 found him at the head of the opposition, and consequently the entire nation looked to him for guidance.

A TRUE LEADER

While living in exile in Paris he kept busy as a writer, publishing books dealing with a future war and strategical problems. He also wrote political articles for various newspapers. On September 24th, 1939 he was chosen as the head of the new Polish Government and Commander-in-Chief. He immediately formed a government on a democratic basis. It included representatives of the most important political parties. Immediately the Sikorski government summoned a National Council in exile as a kind of provisional parliament, proving that the Government wished to exercise its authority in a democratic spirit. At the same time Sikorski issued the appeal. Poles from the homeland and from all over the world began to arrive in France to join the nucleus of the Polish Army in exile.

While organizing the Polish Army in November 1939, he foresaw Germany's attack on the neutral countries, America's entry into the war, and the attack on Russia. He went to London to find understanding for the

Polish cause repeatedly attending conferences with the allies.

During the defeat of France, Sikorski did not give to despair and doubt. His arrival in England and Churchill's quick decision to evacuate the Polish army from France, enabled most of it to get away safely. The Polish army began to organize in Scotland and units of the Polish Navy were fighting side by side with the Royal Navy. Polish airmen distinguished themselves in the Battle of Britain.

He travelled extensively. He visited his fighting men in the Middle east and Africa. He came to the United States and was greeted warmly by President Roosevelt. When Germany attacked Russia, he was first to suggest that he was willing to come to an understanding with Russia in the name of the Polish Government, and that he was prepared to forget all misunderstandings alienating Poland from Russia. As a result of the Russian-Polish agreement of 1941 and the subsequent meeting with Stalin in Moscow, thousands of Polish men, women and children, imprisoned and deported from Poland to Russia were enabled to leave Soviet Russia. Two years later, for various reasons, the agreement was broken by the Soviets. Nevertheless, the Polish-Russian pact was instrumental in closer relationship between Russia, Britain and America.

He died at the very moment when his country most needed his help in the difficult situation in which it found itself after the failure of Polish-Russian agreements. His death meant an irreparable loss to Poland. It still is.

SOLE SURVIVING SON

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1968

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill today to correct an inequity in the policy of our Defense Department regarding assignment of men to duty in combat areas.

I am sure my colleagues are aware of the DOD definition of "Sole Surviving Sons." It states that—

A sole surviving son is defined as the only remaining son in a family of which, because of hazards incident to service in the Armed Forces of the United States, the father or one or more sons or daughters have been killed; have died as a result of wounds, accident or disease; are in a captured or missing-in-action status; or are permanently 100% physically or mentally disabled as determined by the Veterans Administration or one of the military services and by virtue of such disability are hospitalized on a continuing basis and are not gainfully employed.

Present Defense Department policy excludes a sole surviving son from combat duty except on a voluntary basis.

My bill would expand the policy to include all other surviving members of the family whose father, brother, or sister has died while serving or as a result of service in the Armed Forces in Vietnam.

The hardship and anguish suffered by the American families who have already lost one of their members in the Vietnam struggle is great enough, Mr. Speaker, that these families should not be asked or required by policy to offer up another son or daughter to combat duty.

The bill I have introduced would pro-